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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,074	03/18/2004	Kia Silverbrook	FPD001US	5183
24011 7590 09/01/2010 SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD 393 DARLING STREET BALMAIN, 2041 AUSTRALIA				
EXAMINER MCCOMMAS, BRENDAN N				
ART UNIT 2625		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 09/01/2010		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/803,074

**Applicant(s)**

SILVERBROOK, KIA

**Examiner**

BRENDAN MCCOMMAS

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/5/2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 10, 19, 27-29, 33 and 34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 3, 10, 19, 27-29, 33 and 34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/28/2010, 5/5/2010, 7/5/2010.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

A series of singular dependent claims is permissible in which a dependent claim refers to a preceding claim which, in turn, refers to another preceding claim.

A claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from said dependent claim. It should be kept in mind that a dependent claim may refer to any preceding independent claim. In general, applicant's sequence will not be changed. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. **Claims 10, 19, 29 and 33** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Akira et al. (Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-130090), hereinafter referenced as Akira further in view of Brenner et al. (United States Patent 6,206,593), hereinafter referenced as Brenner.

2. **Regarding claim 10**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device wherein the paper feed mechanism is configured to position the paper substantially parallel defined by the flat panel display, as disclosed in [0008] and exhibited in figure 2.
3. **Regarding claim 19**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device configured such that paper to be printed is fed manually into a paper path that directs the paper from a region adjacent the upper edge of the flat panel display, past the print-head for printing, then out of the device adjacent a lower edge of the flat panel display, as disclosed in [0008] and exhibited in figure 2.
4. **Regarding claim 29**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device wherein the device is configured such that, during printing, the paper being printed passes between the flat panel display and the print head or passes behind the flat panel display and the print head relative to the viewing position of the flat panel display, as disclosed in [0006] and [0020] and exhibited in figures 1 and 5.
5. **Regarding claim 33**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device wherein the substantially planar path is parallel to a plane defined by the flat panel display, as disclosed in [0008] and exhibited in figure 1.

2. **Claims 3 and 28**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akira et al. (Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-130090), hereinafter referenced as Akira further in view of known prior art.

3. **Regarding claim 3**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). Akira fails to explicitly disclose the display device wherein at least two of the print-heads, the print-heads being disposed on either side of a path through which the paper is fed before printing, thereby enabling substantially simultaneous printing of both sides of a print media however at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to have the display include a printer to print on both sides of the print media for the purpose of double-sided printing. However it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include such a modification to the invention of Akira for the purpose of allowing the user to create the document with fewer pages.

4. **Regarding claim 28**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device comprising

5. a connection 34 configured to allow releasable operative connection of the computer system to the display device, for receiving print data and the display data from the computer system, as exhibited in figure 3;

6. However Akira fails to explicitly disclose a data connection hub configured to allow connection of at least one data receiving device to the printing and display device enabling the data receiving device to receive data from the computer, however it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to include this modification to

the apparatus for the purpose of allowing multiple computers to use the display and print device more easily.

7. **Claim 24** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akira et al. (Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-130090), hereinafter referenced as Akira in view of Lee (U.S. Patent 5,752,049).

8. **Claim 27** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akira et al. (Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-130090), hereinafter referenced as Akira in view of Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent 6,120,127), hereinafter referenced as Inoue.

9. **Regarding claim 27**, Akira discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition Akira discloses a display device comprising:

10. a stand for holding the flat panel display in at least one operative position, as disclosed in [0003]; and

11. However Akira fails to explicitly disclose a that the stand contains a receptacle for the at least one replaceable print-cartridge, however it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to include this modification to the apparatus, as taught by Inoue.

12. In a similar field of endeavor, Inoue discloses a recording apparatus with ink tank movable relative to recording head. In addition Inoue discloses that a stand 405 contains a receptacle 4107 for at least one replaceable print-cartridge 4111, as disclosed in and exhibited in figures 75 and 76A

13. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide such a modification to the invention of Akira for the purpose of allowing the user to quickly change out the print-cartridge when necessary.

14. **Claim 34** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akira et al. (Japanese Patent Application Publication 2001-130090), hereinafter referenced as Akira in view of Inoue et al. (U.S. Patent 6,120,127), hereinafter referenced as Inoue.

15. **Regarding claim 34**, Akira discloses a display with printer. In addition Akira discloses that the display device comprises:

16. a flat panel display for displaying images from a computer, as disclosed in [0003];

17. a paper feed mechanism for feeding the paper to the print head, as disclosed in [0004].

18. In addition Akira discloses a display device further including a curved paper guide 22 and 20, disposed when the device is in use, beneath the flat panel display, as disclosed in [0008] and exhibited in figure 2.

19. In addition Akira discloses an device wherein the paper feed mechanism, the print head and an exit into the curved paper guide define a substantially planar path and that the exit is exposed from the device through the printer and the paper is fed through the printer partially by the force of gravity, as disclosed in [0013]-[0014] and exhibited in figure 4.

20. However, Akira fails to explicitly disclose a curved paper guide disposed adjacent the paper exit slot and at the lower edge of the flat panel display, the curved paper guide for urging paper exiting from the exit slot such that the paper exits the device from the lower edge of the flat panel display towards a display side of the flat panel display, wherein paper is fed out of the exit slot with assistance from the force of gravity. However it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include such a modification to the invention of Akira, as taught by Inoue.

21. In a similar field of endeavor, Inoue discloses a recording apparatus with ink tank movable relative to recording head. In addition Inoue discloses a curved paper guide disposed adjacent the paper exit slot and at the lower edge of the flat panel display, the curved paper guide for urging paper exiting from the exit slot such that the paper exits the device from the lower edge of the flat panel display, towards a display side of the flat panel display wherein paper is fed out of the exit slot with assistance from the force of gravity, as disclosed in column 44, lines 35-67 and exhibited in figure 68.

22. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include a curved paper guide disposed beneath the flat panel display for guiding the printed sheets horizontally to exit the device to the invention of Akira for the purpose of allowing the paper to face the user as it prints.

23.

***Response to Arguments***



12. Applicant's arguments filed 03/30/2009 have been fully considered but they are Moot on the new grounds of rejection. In addition the Applicant argues on page " Moreover, claim 34 recites a curved paper guide for urging paper exiting from the exit slot towards a display side of the flat panel display. The instant rejection asserts that Brenner discloses this feature. Applicant respectfully disagrees, and submits that Brenner in fact teaches away from this arrangement." However claim 34 was rejected based on Innoue, who does disclose that the paper is discharged on the display side, as exhibited in figure 5A and 5B. In addition the Applicant argues "The instant rejection acknowledge that Akira et al. do not disclose an arrangement where the paper exist slot, together with the paper feed mechanism and the printhead, define an effectively planar paper feed path through the printer. However, the instant rejection cites Brenner as allegedly disclosing this arrangement." However the Examiner points out that Akira does discloses this as disclosed in [0013]-[0014] and exhibited in figure 4 and the Examiner has removed the previous rejection of claim 34 based solely on Akira and Brenner.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRENDAN MCCOMMAS whose telephone number is (571)270-3575. The examiner can normally be reached on IFP.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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